

TWO SENATORS GIVE MULHALL THE LIE

Nelson and Clapp of Minnesota Confront Him Before Senate Committee.

DENY KNOWING COLONEL

Latter Declared He Had Conversations With Nelson in Presence of Clapp.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota told the Senate today that Mulhall's references to having friendly relations with him were false.

Senator Nelson's statement was corroborated by his colleague, Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who, Mulhall said in a conference between himself and Senator Nelson. To the Mulhall statement Senator Clapp gave the lie directly. Senator Nelson was more gentle, though equally positive.

This is the first time that Col. Mulhall has been confronted before the committee by one of the men whom it is alleged he has by indirect means induced. What Col. Mulhall said of Senator Nelson was comparatively innocuous, but it served to show clearly the temper of present members of the national legislature toward Mulhall.

The allusions to Senator Nelson appear in the correspondence of Col. Mulhall addressed to Ferdinand C. Schwedman. The first reference to the Minnesota leader appeared in a letter dated January 29, 1909. When the portion of the correspondence had been reached by the committee Senator Nelson absented himself from the room, and Senator Cummings, his Republican colleague, took up the examination.

Refers to Senator Nelson.

In the letter to Schwedman the following paragraph appears: "I sent in my card yesterday evening to Senator Foraker and I learned that the Senator would be in the Senate chamber on my arrival in Washington. I sent my card to Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who made the adverse report, as chairman of the committee upon the amendment to the Sherman law."

"The Senator came out and took me to his room and gave me a complete statement of what was going on in the Judiciary Committee before they made their adverse report."

"Senator Nelson says this completely contradicts the statement which I made here by ex-Mayor Seth Low and others, and he also stated that there was a strong effort made in the Judiciary Committee after killing the Low bill to put in the word 'trots' which should be almost as vicious, in his estimation, as the Low bill, for it would give great scope to the trusts; but that word was voted down by a majority of the committee and he was positive now that there would be no more amendments offered to the Sherman act at this Congress or at the next session of Congress. The Senator gave me half a dozen copies of his reports, three of which you will find with this letter."

Senator Cummings examined the witness, as to his conversation with Senator Nelson. Mulhall declared that the conversations were held more than four years ago, that Senator Nelson's explanations were couched in legal phraseology, that he, the Colonel, was not a student of legal education himself and that altogether he had forgotten the conversations.

Reads Extracts From Letters.

Thereupon Senator Cummings read to the witness extracts from other letters to Schwedman. In one of these Mulhall said that Senator Nelson had asked him to take one of the copies of the Nelson report on the Low amendment to the Sherman act to the National Association of Manufacturers get it into the President's hands.

"What President?" asked Senator Cummings.

"The President of the United States, I suppose," replied Mulhall.

Sensor Cummings then called the attention of the witness to the date of publication of the Nelson report and showed him that the "confidential" information which he had been sending to the National Association of Manufacturers had been published in every quarter of the United States three days before the alleged interview.

Mulhall in an angry voice declared that in these matters he had only acted in behalf of James A. Fiske, whom the Colonel designated as "the lobbyist in chief of the National Association of Manufacturers in Washington."

It was remarked, however, that Mulhall's reports were not being made to the "lobbyist in chief in Washington," but to the private office of the president of the National Association of Manufacturers in St. Louis.

This observation failed to disconcert the Colonel. The witness was excused and Senator Nelson was summoned from his private office. He entered the committee room with Senator Clapp.

Sensor Nelson told the committee that he had no recollection of ever having met Col. Mulhall. He said that it was barely possible he had seen the Colonel, but that he had no recollection of ever having conversed with any person bearing the slightest resemblance to him.

Sensor Clapp next arose and said: "I was never introduced to Col. Mulhall by Senator Nelson in his private office in the Capitol, or here or anywhere else. I was never introduced to Col. Mulhall by any one. I never saw Col. Mulhall before in my life."

SUED BY LADY SECRETARY.

Learned How to Spend a Million Worked for Eight Per.

"The Romance of a Lady Secretary," in which the poor but respectable young woman, who became the wealthy man's secretary, marries his son and lived happily ever after, figured in testimony given before Municipal Court Justice Snodgrass in a suit against Oliver McEwen, who has conducted the United States School of Secretaries, the American School of Commerce and the International School of Secretaries at Fifth Avenue.

The suit was brought by Miss Geraldine Webster to recover \$60 which she paid McEwen for a course in his school, and for \$150 salary she earned as an instructor after she became proficient in the duties of a lady secretary.

There was considerable testimony concerning the past career of McEwen. It was stated that he was a noted shorthand expert in England for some years.

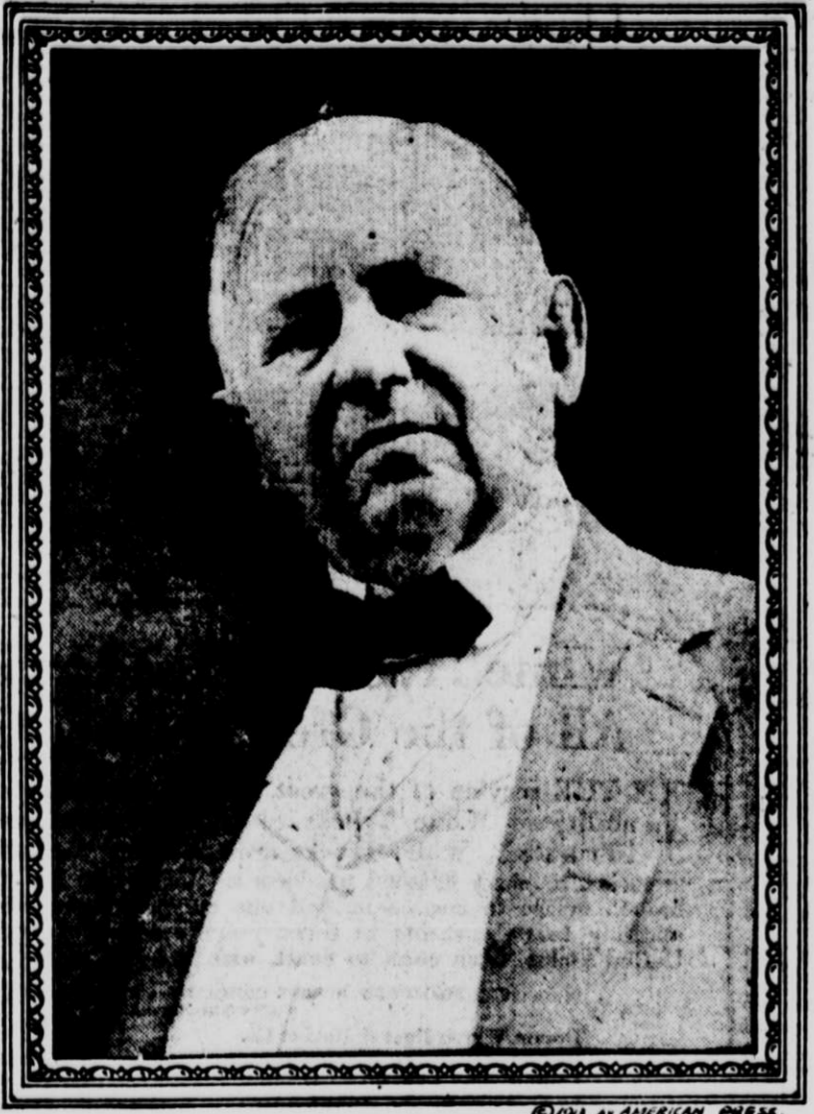
He established his United States School of Secretaries in a brownstone house on Fifth Avenue and brought out his book on "The Romance of a Lady Secretary." He got in a number of young women pupils, attracted by the social and domestic possibilities of his school.

One of them was Miss Webster. She testified that her course consisted of instruction as to proper conduct at the table, at baptisms and marriages, and that the feature of his English course was an essay by the pupil on how she would spend \$1,000,000 of her employer's money.

R. N. Pays \$5,000 for Man Killed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 21.—Mrs. Annie E. Brightfield of Southfields received \$5,000 from the O. & W. railroad company today as damages for the death of her son Frank Matthei who was killed in this city on June 29, when crossing the tracks in an automobile.

John Wanamaker as He Is To-day



By AMERICAN PRESS.

John Wanamaker made two speeches yesterday afternoon. He talked to 250 young women teachers of the Daily Vacation Bible School Association at a luncheon at the Hotel St. Denis. Then he walked across Broadway to Tenth street and addressed 300 men and women mostly women in the auditorium of the Wanamaker store. His audience there consisted of students of Columbia University's summer session.

Mr. Wanamaker told the Bible school teachers what a great work child welfare is. He talked after an open air meeting held outside Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth street, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Boyle, national director of daily vacation Bible schools. "Your organization," said Mr. Wanamaker, "is doing valuable work. It is generally supposed that the churches are out of business at this season of the year. Your work is disproving that."

"There is another meeting in New York to-day—at the Hotel Manhattan, between railroad employees and railroad companies regarding strike adjustment. It is a good thing to bring people together in this manner to settle questions of public welfare. It is also said that the little people for the summer months."

In the auditorium of the Wanamaker store Mr. Wanamaker told the Columbia students that it was a happy idea of theirs to visit the store as a class—to know that there is something to see outside of school. "I wish you women who hear me to-day will carry away this thought—that teaching is a noble profession, but that business is a wonderful profession. To be a business woman is not a disgrace. There are women earning \$10,000 a year. They began at the bottom too. There are a hundred things women can do to-day that they weren't doing forty years ago."

cent with the idea of developing a means of defence, possessed by no other nation," he said. "I will take no money for it simply because the army and defenses of this country are unable to pay. They need every cent they have. Our defenses are so few that the country needs this secret. I know of no possibility of improving troat except possibly by strengthening it, making it more forcible. I may be able to do that."

He exhibited moving picture films showing the work of the new explosive. It was recorded by the Vitaphone company of America, cutting off trees with the precision of a woodsman. Fifteen sticks exploded under water sent up a column hundreds of feet high and fifty feet broad. It is claimed that 200 pounds under water the explosive is not costly to make. Fifteen sticks planted five feet under ground will make a hole ten feet deep when set off and twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter. That would destroy half a company, fifty men attacking a fortress, for they would be in close formation.

It is claimed that in mines troat will do its greatest work and that so used it will make possible the capture of the most redoubtable stronghold and will cause an unprecedented slaughter when used by defenders of a fortress.

REMARKABLE TESTS OF NEW EXPLOSIVE

As Strong as Dynamite and Only One Way of Touching It Off.

TROTOL IS THE NAME OF IT

Invented by National Guardsman Who Is in the Postal Service.

What has been pronounced by some military men the safest high power explosive the world has yet seen, an explosive equal to 80 per cent dynamite, the strongest dynamite made, has been produced by a lieutenant of the New York National Guard after three years work. He will give it to the United States Government although it is said that a half dozen nations would pay from \$500,000 up for the formula.

Lieut. Harold Chase Woodward of the Twenty-second Engineers, National Guard, New York, is the inventor of troat, the new explosive. He is employed in the New York postoffice at a branch station. Three years ago a brother came across an old volume that had been presented to German officials at the end of the Franco-Prussian war. In the book were 2,000 formulas for high explosives, mainly anonymous. The Germans had simply shelved the book, perhaps discouraged by the number of recipes and the impossibility of testing them all.

Hit Upon It by Chance.

Woodward tried five formulas at random and found them all either worthless or inferior to explosives now in use. He tried a sixth at random and found an extraordinarily safe and good but rather weak as compared with the best dynamite. But from it he developed troat.

Troat can be exploded only by fulminate of mercury, the substance used to explode dynamite. It cannot be set off by any shock, however great. In a test at Fort Wadsworth troat was packed into a 12 inch shell and the shell was fired at armor plate 1,000 yards away. The shell struck the armor plate while going at a rate of 2,750 feet a second, but the troat inside remained unexploded in spite of the terrific concussion.

Six ounces of troat, it is said, will do the explosive work of twelve ounces of dynamite. Dynamite deteriorates in water or on the water and under certain atmospheric conditions. Troat can be soaked in water for years and be as good as ever. It looks like wet brown sugar and is made up in sticks like dynamite. Troat can be carried wet or dry and the fulminate of mercury, which must be kept yards away from dynamite lest a premature explosion result, may come as close as six inches to troat without danger. Like dynamite troat cannot be exploded by ignition.

THE Government's Experiments.

Troat has a longer name. It is derived from a coal tar by-product which has been subjected to step-up nitration, that is, reduced to dregs. After Mr. Woodward had worked over it for a year the United States Government began experiments which lasted for two years and which concluded at Peekskill a short time ago. No possible tests remain to be made of the new explosive. If there are further ones they will have to be especially invented for it.

Tests were conducted at Fort Wadsworth and Peekskill and the Du Pont de Nemours powder company has exhausted its tests on troat without finding a flaw in it. The secret formula is possessed in its entirety only by Lieut. Woodward. Government engineers have parts of the secret and the Du Pont people have parts.

Lieut. Woodward said last night that he will give the full secret of troat only to Uncle Sam and will take no money for it. "I would never have worked upon it ex-

cept with the idea of developing a means of defence, possessed by no other nation," he said. "I will take no money for it simply because the army and defenses of this country are unable to pay. They need every cent they have. Our defenses are so few that the country needs this secret. I know of no possibility of improving troat except possibly by strengthening it, making it more forcible. I may be able to do that."

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MACEDONSKY SEES DARK PLOT.

Tells President Why Foreign Powers Want U. S. to Fight Mexico.

The secretary of the Macedonian Political Organization in Philadelphia, A. Macedonsky, has sent a letter to President Wilson saying that the great Powers of Europe, England, Germany and Austria are diplomatically urging the United States to interfere in Mexico to establish a precedent by which they may seize the Balkan States.

Mr. Macedonsky says that with the United States weakened by war with Mexico the foreign Powers will dictate their terms for the management of the Panama Canal and the administration of affairs in Mexico.

His information, he says, indicates that Austria and Russia anticipate the division of the Balkan States, while as a share in the general plot England and Germany will secure what terms they want in the Panama Canal line and the protection of their interests in Mexico.

BURTON AND SMOOT ATTACK TARIFF BILL

Ohio Senator Says Reduction in Duties Will Not Cut Cost of Living.

UTAH MAN CITES IMPORTS

Says That in Face of Enormous Increase, Bill Is Revolutionary.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Underwood-Simmons tariff bill was the object of attack again in the Senate to-day. Senator Burton of Ohio and Senator Smoot of Utah spoke in opposition to it. Senator Burton's speech was directed mainly at the free trade tendencies of the bill, while Senator Smoot went into a careful analysis of the measure and attacked many rates, particularly those under the wool schedule.

Senator Burton occupied a little over an hour. Senator Smoot spoke for three hours, and then asked permission to suspend his remarks for the day, with the privilege of resuming his speech to-morrow.

The significant suggestion was made by Senator Simmons, the Democratic leader, that there would probably be only two or three set speeches on the Democratic side. He asked permission to-day to have the bill taken up and read for amendment, but Senator Burton objected because certain comparative tables and other statistical information which has been ordered printed for the information of Senators was not ready. In the course of the discussion it was stated that this matter would be ready Wednesday or Thursday.

Nearly all of the Republican members will speak on the tariff bill. Several of them will make set speeches. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin has not yet disclosed his plans, but he will undoubtedly be heard at length on the bill.

Senator Burton, who opened the debate to-day, declared that the Democratic party had been deluded in assuming that it could reduce the high cost of living by reducing tariff duties. The Senator opposed ad valorem duties as a substitute for specific duties. He declared that an ad valorem duty meant "a heavier burden upon the consumer during periods when prices are highest and he is least able to bear it." The Senator urged at length against free trade as a national policy.

Senator Smoot, who followed Senator Burton, dwelt upon the enormous increase in imports under the existing law. He declared that imports had increased approximately \$160,000,000 in a single year and that since the passage of the Payne-Aldrich law there had been an increase of a little over \$500,000,000.

"And yet with that enormous increase in imports this bill makes sweeping reductions in duties and transfers to the free list a billion dollars and more products," said the Senator. "It is amazing that any political party in the face of those statistics can propose such a revolutionary measure as this tariff bill. The percentage of imports free of duty was nearly 55 per cent for the last fiscal year. Under the much vaunted Walker tariff of 1850, after which the pending measure is fashioned in some respects, only 9 1-2 per cent of the imports were free."

He pointed out that only 50 per cent of the mill capacity in woolen and worsted mills in New England is now employed, which, he said, will shrink to 25 per cent by the time the bill goes into effect.

"A New York financial journal states that there has been three billion shrinkage in the value of securities in five months. On 21 per cent of the active capitalization," said Senator Smoot, "Beet sugar stocks in Michigan have declined 40 to 60 points."

Levey to Quit Western Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A result of the change in the Western Pacific Railroad, in which Benjamin F. Bush succeeds Jeffery as president and E. L. Brown succeeds Charles S. Schlicks as first vice-president, it became known today that C. M. Levey will retire soon as vice-president and general manager, but may remain in an executive position with the Missouri Pacific or Denver and Rio Grande.

GOLD BERG, America's Greatest Cartoonist,

Is Now "Doing" Europe in Caricature for THE EVENING MAIL

BELOW IS A REDUCED FACSIMILE OF ONE OF HIS IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON:

BOOBS ABROAD.—By Goldberg.

Every Time You Look at an English Suit of Clothes You Feel Like Cabling a Kiss Home to Your Tailor.

THE SUN CAME OUT ONCE MORE I WAS A BABY BUT I WAS OLD ENOUGH TO APPRECIATE IT

IT IS SO CLOUDY ALL THE TIME THE NATIVES ARE AFRAID TO GO TO BED WITHOUT THEIR UMBRELLAS.

AN AMERICAN WILL COMMIT MURDER FOR A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE IN LONDON.

WHY DON'T YOU TURN FOR THE INK-BUT I WROTE SOME POSTALS ALREADY THIS MORNING

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BUY SHOES HERE IF YOU ARE ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH THE WATCHMAN OF YOUR HOTEL

ALONG ROTTEN ROW WHERE THE KING TAKES HIS MORNING BOUNCE

AND TO THINK THAT SOME OF OUR OWN TAILORS ARE TRYING TO MAKE US LOOK LIKE THIS!

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BUY SHOES HERE IF YOU ARE ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH THE WATCHMAN OF YOUR HOTEL

ALONG ROTTEN ROW WHERE THE KING TAKES HIS MORNING BOUNCE

AND TO THINK THAT SOME OF OUR OWN TAILORS ARE TRYING TO MAKE US LOOK LIKE THIS!

THE smooth, snug, glove-like fitting qualities of the KLOSFIT PETTICOAT are due entirely to the patented elastic waist-band and elastic side gussets that adjust themselves to every figure, whether tall, short, stout or slim.

Silk or Messaline, all colors, at \$5.00. Cotton at \$1.50 upwards, at all stores.

KLOSFIT

KLOSFIT PETTICOAT

KLOSFIT

OLD TIME GAMBLER IS DEAD.

Stephen H. Briggs Had "Death" Here for John Morrissey.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—Stephen H. Briggs, 64 years old, one of the old time sporting fraternity, is dead of cirrhosis of the liver at his home here after a long illness. An operation was performed six months ago.

While still comparatively young Briggs tired of the gambling with which he was connected in Boston and had a desire to go where the play was "higher." In the meantime John Morrissey, proprietor of a resort on Broadway, New York, known as "818," had heard of the dexterity of the young man of Boston. In 1881 he sent for Briggs, who became the expert dealer at "818."

In 1883 Briggs left "818" and opened a gambling house in this city. In 1890 he opened the Narragansett Club, the finest gambling place at Narragansett Pier. From 1890 to 1905 the Narragansett Club continued in operation, every year becoming more widely known and more popular with wealthy players.

Associated with Briggs during his career were Richard A. Canfield, Col. Bill McCall, Bill Brown, Russell Proctor, George Rogers and Eugene Angell.

During the latter years of his life Briggs devoted himself to collecting objects of art. His wife survives him.

BANK EXAMINERS GO OVER SUICIDE'S BOOKS

Family Trouble, Rumor Says, May Have Caused Joramelon to Kill Himself.

HARTINGTON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 21.—Two examiners of the State Banking Department began this morning to go over the books of William T. Joramelon, Cable Company. The examiners were directed to make their examination about this time of year, but began earlier because of the suicide of the association's secretary. As no report had been made by the late David Fulton, the president, could not tell whether any discrepancies were found in the accounts.

Various theories were advanced to-day to explain Joramelon's act. A persistent rumor gained belief throughout Yonkers and Hastings that family trouble might have led to the well planned suicide. It was said that several years ago Joramelon was accustomed to go out with a woman who lives in Yonkers. This rumor, it was stated, reached Mrs. Joramelon's ears and there were strained relations between the husband and wife for some time. The difficulties were patched up by Judge Riet of Yonkers.

Mrs. Joramelon, who did not hear of her husband's death until last night, when she returned from a holiday at Rockaway Beach with her three children, was in a state of nervous collapse to-day.

Edward S. Perot, president of the National Cable and Conduit Company, could not be found to-night, but it was said on good authority that he had no reason to suspect that any financial or business troubles with his company or the joint association could have led to the suicide. Joramelon had been in Perot's employ since he was a boy, serving as office boy when the company's plant was at Harrison, N. J.

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CURRENCY BILL IN GRAVE DANGER AGAIN

Representative Ragsdale Walks Out of Committee Room for Good.

FOUR MORE INSURGENTS

Chairman Glass May Need Republican Votes to Get a Report.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A crisis has been reached at the House Committee on Banking and Currency that menaces the Administration's banking and currency bill. President Wilson has been advised of the danger and is about to take steps with a view to making it.

Insurgency has developed to such a point in committee that there is danger of the Glass-Owen bill being smothered. The Administration forces are thoroughly alarmed. They did not become fully advised until to-day that the insurgents were quietly organizing and that the radicals planned either to offer a substitute bill or possibly vote against the Administration measure without presenting a substitute.

As things now stand it may be necessary for the conservative Democrats, headed by Chairman Glass, to call on the Republican committee members for support. If they fail in this direction concessions that involve fundamentals may have to be made to the insurgents.

Here is the situation: There are twenty-one members of the committee. Of these number fourteen are Democrats, six are Republicans and one is a Progressive. Representatives Eagle of Texas, Neely of Kansas, Wingo of Arkansas and Ragsdale of South Carolina are the Democrats who are out of tune with the Administration. Representative Ragsdale left the committee room to-day in the middle of the daily conference and announced his intention to return no more. He informed his colleagues that they could proceed with the consideration of the bill without his presence and that for all practical purposes he had ceased to be a member of the committee.

Messrs. Wingo, Neely and Eagle are dissatisfied with the pending bill and it is probable that when the time comes to vote in committee, one or all may side with the insurgents. They are at present an uncertain quantity and the Administration forces realize at this time, they cannot be counted upon to support the Administration programme. Should the four Democrats waver side with the six Republicans and one Progressive the committee would stand 16 to 11. This is taking it for granted that the seven members of the pending majority will stand up against the Administration bill. It is known that Chairman Glass is hopeful that one or more of the Republicans will vote for the pending bill. However, as the representatives of the majority of the committee, Mr. Glass would be put in a humiliating position if he was forced to depend upon Republican votes to obtain a report. That

GO TO Atlantic City

SUNDAYS August 3, 17, 31 September 14 and 21 WEDNESDAYS July 23, August 6, 20

Round \$2.50 Trip

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES New York, Pennsylvania Station, 7:00 A.M. Hudson Terminal, 7:00 A.M. Jersey City, Newark Market Street, 7:00 A.M. Elizabeth, 7:00 A.M. New Brunswick, 7:00 A.M. RETURNING, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P.M. Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

Pennsylvania R.R.

same thing is true of the Administration and the House leadership. The situation that was disclosed to-day came as a surprise to many who had followed the deliberations of the Senate committee. The President is taking steps to get in touch with the insurgents and hope is expressed that he will be able to bring them into line.

TWO CHINESE MUTINEERS SHOT.

Woman Saves Steamship Officer on Mississippi River.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Twenty-four Chinese, enraged because ordered into the hot stove, attacked M. L. Proctor, master of the steamship, this morning when the Southern Pacific steamship Conus was forty miles down the river en route here from New York. In the battle which ensued two Chinese were shot, one seriously, and two others were beaten severely with bars. Proctor's life was saved by Miss Florence Shaw, a stewardess, who tackled the Celestials after they had rushed the officer to the rails and held the ship in assistance arrived, preventing the from throwing Proctor overboard.

The Chinamen were being brought here as strike breakers for the United Fruit Company's steamers, which have been having trouble with strikers. The night raged fifteen minutes before the mutineers were driven below.

SCHMEDEMANN CONFIRMED.

New Minister in Norway Was Proposed Because of German Birth.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Senate executive session this afternoon confirmed the nomination of A. C. Schmedemann of Madison, Wis., as Minister to Norway. There have been protests from Norwegian societies against Mr. Schmedemann, which have held the confirmation up for some time. These complaints were not directed against Mr. Schmedemann personally, but they said he was objectionable on the ground of his German nationality.

He was treasurer of the Wisconsin Democratic committee and his appointment was recommended by Joseph R. Bland, Commissioner of Corporations, secretary of the Democratic National Committee and member of the Democratic National Committee of Wisconsin.

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